

## LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Robert Stone has purchased the grocery store of Cyrus Eason near the depot.

—The game of foot ball announced for this place in Tuesday's issue, is so changed that our boys go to Harrodsburg to play Saturday.

—O. M. Norris will move to High Bridge in a few days to engage in the mercantile business. He has a number of friends here who will regret to see him leave.

—The old fashioned, Simon pure non-line democrat still insist that they will vote for any man who gets the nomination for any office, in order to maintain and perpetuate party organization.

—Mr. James Farris, nearly 81 years of age, is quite ill. Mr. J. D. Guley, of the firm of Guley & Lackey, has moved to town. Deputy Collector Thomas Austin has rented a residence on York street and will move to town Jan. 1.

—Although Lancaster is situated on one of the highest points in Central Kentucky, the city fathers talk of boring an Artesian well. "What fools we mortals be." Where would we find the source? It may be from the Rocky Mountains.

—Sid Parker, who killed a horse which young Raymond was riding near Buckeye some time since, was arrested, and locked up Tuesday. Frank Cochran, col., accused of house-breaking and stealing two bushels of clover seed from Yates Hudson near Bryantville, waived an examination and was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Geo. Dunn, col., who was arrested for stealing a shotgun from Nixon Perkins, was held by Judge Barnette until the next term of circuit court.

—Judge H. E. Noel has sold his handsome residence for \$7,000 and his interest in the plowing mill for \$1,000. He has purchased one-half interest in the Noel Block at Middleburg on Cumberland Avenue. He now owns the entire block, the other half belonging to him before this purchase. The judge is well known here and being a prominent lawyer and a model gentleman, we commend him to the people of Middleburg. Our loss is their gain.

—Ries Bengel, father, and R. C. Hamilton raised a crop of temp near town, Monday evening the people were astonished by the announcement made by Mr. Bengel that they had raised 4,750 pounds of temp on two acres of the ground. They had a patent help break that had done the work and the quantity mentioned being as far in excess of the usual yield, the question was asked Mr. Bengel, "Who surveyed the ground?" He promptly answered saying that he stepped it and it was 140 yards each way and that as 70 yards each way make 1 acre, 140 yards each way in a square must of necessity make 2 acres. Mr. Bengel did not have on his mathematical cap and by standards informed him that 140 yards on each side of a square would contain about 4 acres. Ask your mathematicians who is correct.

## TO THE SURVIVING CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

Seeing the good work that is being done by organizations in our State and throughout our Southland, we think it our duty to organize a branch of the Confederate Veterans' Association in this county.

The object of the association is: The binding together of all surviving soldiers in closer unity and the perpetuation of sacred and golden memories. To protect and shelter beloved comrades bending under the crowding years, and whose hands are fast losing their cunning, as they struggle to support their loved ones. The noblest impulses known to the human heart are love and self-sacrifice. What tongue can recite the stainless love we bear those who stood with us amid the awful gloom, the blood and smoke of battle, the thunderings of war. In the great conflict, the armies of the South were composed of volunteers, impelled solely by a lofty sense of patriotism. The same exalted sense of duty should prompt every Confederate in time of peace to volunteer in this noble cause. The disabled heroes of the Northern armies have homes provided them by the government they fought to save. The equally heroic men of the Southern armies, who are in like disabled condition, can only look to their surviving comrades for aid. How can the heart and hand of a Confederate refuse the silent, yet eloquent appeal, which comes from these helpless heroes?

If the annals of our beloved Southland have been made brilliant by the splendid courage and knightly bearing of her men, the gentle and beautiful piety, the spotless purity and noble dignity of her women have no less brightly adorned the pages of her history. The daughters of "the land we love" are with us in this work. They gave courage and inspiration to the armed legions, and now they tenderly appeal to the same gallant men to enlist in this cause. To do this should be a loving duty, dear to the heart of every Confederate soldier. Now as many as will enlist in this work, meet with the undersigned in Col. W. G. Weller's office on Saturday, Dec. 19th, at 12:30 p. m.

J. E. Cash, J. W. A'corn, Geo. P. Bright, T. J. Hatcher.

## IN CASEY.

The I. J. Man Finds a Few Items to Write About.

"The State of Casey" is such a quiet country and her citizens are so law-abiding that it is hardly necessary to hold circuit court there more than once a year. The docket of the court which convened Monday contained neither a murder case nor an important one of any kind and the lawyers thereabouts are getting uneasy that their profession will not prove sustaining even in liberty where a whole family can get board at \$16 per month.

A fairly good crowd was in town Monday, but nobody seemed to be bawling. Three patent medicine men were on hand, but even their wares were not in great demand. In fact money is scarce in Casey and the good times promised in the event McKinley was elected haven't arrived as anybody has heard of. Another trouble just now is the saw mill men and lumber dealers haven't gotten returns for shipments made during the past few months and as Casey is supported to a considerable extent by her lumber interests it is nothing strange that filthy lucre is a scarce article.

I spoke of three patent medicine men being on hand, but failed to mention that one of the most successful was Anderson Carr, of Stanford. He sold more medicine than either of his competitors and actually made a man hear who had been deaf for 19 years. This was a good advertisement for his great cure-all and had times been easier he probably would not have been able to haul all of his money home in a spring wagon. Carr is a first-rate talker and will rival the late Dr. Light if he continues to improve.

County politics was the subject of much talk among the republicans, but the democrats had very little to say. In fact politics is an unpleasant subject to Casey's democrats who were "snowed under" by a majority of 580 only about a month ago. There will be three candidates for county judge, viz: Judge J. M. Telford, present incumbent, ex-Judge Kalmus and the former chairman of the county committee, Mr. F. Pierce Combs. It will be a little royal between these three and the gentleman who wins may well consider himself the strongest man in the county. There will be a scramble for the rest of the offices and it would take more space than the I. J. can spare to give the names of all the candidates to serve their county.

Times haven't wrought many changes since my last visit to Casey. Liberty looks as she did in August except that she has improved to the extent of one house. County Attorney Q. C. Godfrey had it built and it is the most modern in appearance in town. Mr. G. R. Cowden, the clever manager of the Napier store, has done some improving too and is also deserving of congratulations.

About the worst news I heard while in Casey was that Mr. J. W. Loving, our efficient Liberty correspondent, would leave next week for New Orleans to reside. A fine gentleman in every sense of the word, a Chesterfield in manners and a democrat to the core, he will be generally missed by a people who have learned to love him during his several years' stay in their midst.

Dr. Radcliffe's show was still holding the boards—the third week. The company consists of four white people, a Negro band of six performers, four hairless dogs and so on and how they have managed to keep soul and body together in a town the size of Liberty for so long is a mystery I can not solve. Such a show would get stranded in Stanford the second night.

Os Portman, who probably has done more courting than any other young man in town, was married last week to Miss Mollie Montgomery, a sister of Ed. J. Q. Montgomery, formerly of Lincoln. They drove to Hustonville, where Rev. B. J. Pinkerton made them one.

Master Commissioner F. P. Combs sold the G. W. Copeage farm on Rolling Fork Monday to J. B. Keyserman for \$3,150, a good price considering everything.

For the first time in a score of years Judge R. J. Breckinridge, of Danville, failed to attend court, having been detained at home by his wife's illness. It didn't look like court without him and his old friend, John Moore, insists that any business transacted this term will be illegal because of his absence.

Mr. James C. Conlter, who lives near Middleburg, is having a regular palace built. It will discount any residence in Casey county in elegance and is large enough for a hotel. It is whispered that he will take all of his poor kinsfolk to live with him—especially those who voted for Bryan.

—Judge White handed down his first opinion in the appellate court at Frankfort Tuesday. It declared unconstitutional that part of the present revenue law which provides for collecting taxes on distilled spirits.

—At Indianapolis Percy B. Sullivan, convicted of raising the denomination of Federal currency, was sentenced by Judge Baker to four years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$100. He is a Louisville dude.

## WILLIAMSBURG, WHITLEY CO.

—Our saw mill secured a nice run of logs on the recent tide.

—Work is progressing nicely on our new flouring mill and it will not be long before it will be in operation.

—A man by the name of Cusitwood was lodged in jail here for breaking into and stealing various articles from Mr. A. J. Brown's store at Pleasant View.

—Miss Bessie Darum, who has been sick with pneumonia, is improving rapidly. The cases of grip in our town are too numerous to mention. Almost every one has been affected in some degree, among them your correspondent.

—Judge H. H. Tye and Thomas Inman are in London taking some of the higher degrees in Masonry. Miss Vance who has been with J. W. Sullivan, a few months in the millinery business, returned to her home at Bellevue, Monday. Mr. Wm. Baker is in Cincinnati buying goods. Misses Flora Mine and Ruth Keeler gave a musical and literary entertainment Monday evening at the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perkins entertained their young friends Thursday evening. Mrs. S. Standfill is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Judge Noe, of Springfield. Mr. Green Siler has had a severe attack of pneumonia, but is recovering. Mrs. Finley Wetmore and children, after a visit to her father, Mr. T. J. Taylor, have returned to their home at Hillsboro, O.

—Last Saturday the town of Pine Knot held more enthusiastic republicans than ever before in the history of the town. The occasion was the presentation of a flag to Pine Knot voting precinct of grand old Whitley county, and a grand rally in honor thereof. The flag was originally to be a \$25 one offered by Commonwealth's Attorney S. V. D. Stout, to the precinct in Whitley county which would show the largest republican gain in the county in the late election, based on the number of votes given Gov. Bradley in 1895. Pine Knot won the flag, having increased the precinct majority 60 per cent, and giving McKinley 271 majority over Bryan. The flag was a regulation grand army flag. The hour selected by the committee was 6 o'clock p. m. and when the hour arrived Judge Stout marched forth with the trophy flying, the enthusiasm was unbounded, old men and young, both yelled themselves hoarse shouting for Stout, the flag and Judge T. Z. Morrow, who had been selected by the campaign committee to make the speech delivering it. Mr. A. L. Pemberton was selected chairman, who stated the object of the meeting while the flag floated to the breeze in splendor. Judge Morrow was then introduced by the chairman and at once began one of the most eloquent addresses ever heard in Pine Knot. It was a characteristic speech and applauded at every word. The flag was, at the conclusion, delivered by Judge Morrow to Mr. Richard Trammell, chairman of the precinct. At the close of Judge Morrow's remarks, Mr. A. L. Pemberton, on behalf of Pine Knot, made a patriotic and eloquent speech in accepting the flag. Speeches were made by others who were present. There is not a citizen in the precinct but what is ready to move heaven and earth in behalf of their old friend and comrade, Judge T. Z. Morrow, of Somerset, and when the time comes to elect a circuit judge in this judicial district, Pine Knot will be for him to a man. The flag will remain in the custody of Uncle "Dick" Trammell, chairman of the precinct, who will see that it will at all times be displayed when occasion requires it. A throng dispersed they sang "Hail to the flag boys, shout up the battle cry of freedom." In all, it was the grandest day Pine Knot ever experienced.

—The wife of Hon. Thomas H. Hanks died at Lawrenceburg.

—Edis Anderson, an L. & N. section hand, went to sleep on the track and was killed at Flat Lick.

—Georgetown has placed upon the market \$20,000 5 per cent. city bonds to pay its floating debt.

—George Barkley, sent up from Rockcastle county for kinkling, was pardoned by Gov. Worthington.

—James L. Sallee, formerly of Wayne county, dropped dead at Colorado Springs, Col., of heart disease.

—Farris & Whitley sold to Whitesides a bunch of cotton mules at \$42.50. They were shipped to Atlanta Saturday.

—Advocate.

—Jo Brown, who killed Polk Moffet, in Anderson county, was pardoned before conviction by Lieut. Gov. Worthington and thus a noted case is ended.

—Georgetown College will have 32 graduates this year: 19 will secure the degree of Bachelor of Science; five that of Bachelor of Arts, and eight Master of Arts.

—Gov. Worthington wouldn't pardon Sawyers for the murder of Dr. Burnside, at Barbourville, but cut 11 years from his sentence, reducing it from 21 to 10 years.

—Robt. Miller, aged four years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton B. Hume, of Silver Creek, died Monday of concussion of the brain and was buried at Rich and Wednesday.

## HUSTONVILLE.

—There is some talk of the rendition of a pretty cantata during the holidays by some of our singers.

—Mr. J. H. Huff has lost his fine mare by death a few days ago. She had been kicked, which in connection with other causes, resulted in her death.

—Dollar wheat was sold in our town this week. But those who most needed to receive this price for their wheat have had to dispose of their crops long ago.

—The Army Post had a meeting Saturday at Masonic Hall and received several new members. It is reported prosperous and steadily gaining in membership.

—Last week O. H. Portman and a Miss Montgomery drove over from Liberty attended by Mr. Bowman and Miss Watkins and were made one by Rev. B. J. Pinkerton.

—It is rumored that the city fathers contemplate purchasing a pair of thoroughbred blood hounds to insure the apprehension of such midnight visitors as called at the residence of Mrs. Bishop the other night.

—The new windows, which the ladies of the Christian church purchased, have arrived and will immediately be placed in position in the building. The beautiful memorial window commemorating the life and work of Elder W. L. Williams, dead, will also be put in at the same time.

—If the knowing ones are not mistaken, there will be quite a procession of love torn couples to Hymen's altar in the near future in this community. And they do say that a romantic event that was scheduled for the holidays was spoiled by the prosaic father of fair Juliet swooping down upon her and bearing her far away beyond the reach of Romeo's sighs and vows.

—The members of the Christian church had a business meeting Sunday morning after services and instituted proceedings to wipe out the indebtedness on the pastor's salary for the last year and to provide for the preaching of the Gospel for the ensuing year. Rev. B. J. Pinkerton is expected to supply the church this year as pastor, not twice a month, as heretofore, but every Sunday.

—Mr. Charles Wheeler has moved to the residence of Mrs. Mary Logan, etc. having had a sale of household effects Saturday and vacated the house. Things settled satisfactorily. Miss Mac Logan expects to remain in our midst and continue her millinery business, having taken a room in the Carpenter block on Main street. Miss Bettie Logan expects to remain for a while, until she fills her present orders for dresses, after which she will join her mother in the South. We are sorry to see the breaking up of this happy family.

—Some of our musical young men are interesting themselves in an enterprise which will give pleasure in more directions than one. They propose to give a concert a few days before Christmas, the proceeds to be applied in purchasing Christmas gifts for children that Santa Claus might overlook. Home talent only will be drawn upon to furnish performers. Those mentioned in the matter are Beecher, Charley, Jerry and Sid Adams and Burdett Powell. The presence and efficient help of J. B. Cook is also expected at that time. The boys have practiced some already and it is as good as assured, should they carry out this plan, that they will have a successful and enjoyable entertainment.

—Tilden Cook, Harry Hocker and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Robinson, all of Danville, were here, guests at the home of Mr. Wm. Hocker. G. M. Givens returned Monday from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. John Taylor, at Bradfordville. Rube Givens, who had been some time at his sister's, returned with his father, Beecher Adams, of Longview, Ala., was here yesterday and on Friday he and his wife and children left for home. Sam Logan was here Saturday attending the sale of his mother's household goods. George Ryan has gone to Texas to make it his future home. Mrs. A. B. McKinney is reported on the sick list. Mrs. Margaret McCormack is still very low with heart trouble and her death is daily expected.

—During the year 25 new National banks were organized, with a capital stock aggregating \$3,245,000; the total number of National banks organized since June 30, 1863, the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority, is 5,051, making an average of 153, for each year. Of this number, 3,979 were in active operation on October 31, 1896, with an authorized capital stock aggregating \$60,014,895.

—A match for \$500 a side has been made for a fight between Thomas Stevens, and a vicious ten-months-old bear cub. Stevens is to be provided with a hunting knife with a four-inch blade. The battle is to take place at Catlettsburg, Christmas eve, in the Opera-house.

—The engineer and conductor of a special train with officers of the R. & O. road, forgot orders and ran into an accommodation train at Storrs, O., killing three men and injuring a number of others, including the superintendent and general passenger agent.

## COAL.

Buy your Coal now before it goes up, for the Winter.

All Farm Products taken in exchange.

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## SANTA CLAUS' EMPORIUM.

A gorgeous selection of Imported Holiday Goods in Endless Variety at

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The Hustling Santa Claus Agent for the Old West End of Lincoln, consisting in part of the following:

Sewing, Work, Laundry and Waste Baskets, Imported China Teas, Dolls, Silverware, Chinaware And Glassware,

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Dressing Cases, Ornamented Cut Glass,

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H. C. RUPLEY,

## THE MERCHANT TAILOR

Is Receiving his

## FALL &amp; WINTER GOODS!

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# SIX PAGES.

While every voter should feel enough interest in governmental affairs to read the president's message to Congress, a comparatively few persons care to wade through the ponderous document and for those who want to see at a glance what is in President Cleveland's last annual message, which we print elsewhere, we give its salient features. It begins with congratulations to the country on the issue of the election, condemns the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, but makes no foolhardy suggestions, proposes no intervention at present with Cuba, but the reckless destruction of human life and the island may make it soon necessary, recommends the retirement of greenbacks and the issue of long term, small interest bearing bonds, and that the government retire from the banking business, says a good word for the Wilson tariff bill which will yield sufficient revenue if given time; counts the Venezuela boundary question satisfactorily settled with a general arbitration treaty being negotiated with Great Britain; praises the civil service and suggests that it should be further enlarged to embrace fourth-class postmasters and others; says the navy is being rapidly strengthened, the army is up to its limit, recommends liberal encouragement of the militia; coast defenses are being rapidly built; the pension list is about one-third the expenditure of the government and suggests reforms; recommends reforms in the postal system, especially as regards the transmission of second-class matter, scores trusts and concludes with an appeal to Congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people.

While touching upon several matters, which are now commanding the attention of the country, and giving in a condensed form the state of the government from the official reports of departments, the message is hardly up to the president's usually vigorous expressions and is disappointing to those who want to go to war with Spain over Cuba without considering the costs or the wisdom of this act, and to those who think it in his power to put a stop to the Turkish atrocities, but thoughtful people will commend his conservative course and have further cause to respect his broad statesmanship and patriotic motives.

Gov. BRADLEY classifies those who are clamoring for an extra session of the Legislature under five heads: The brokers who have discounted the State claims at 20 percent, some persons who desire to be elected Senator and fear that delay will be dangerous, democrats who want an excuse and a chance to further criticize the administration, weak minded howlers who want to make their presence known and republican and sound money democrats who want to see a gold standard Senator elected and are not cognizant of the real conditions. He respects the opinions of the latter class, but he will not call the extra session, if at all, until he is satisfied that the body will do something more than draw its per diem and will elect a Senator who will be seated. He says there is no vacancy in that office now and according to the law the Legislature can not select till a vacancy occurs. There is plenty of time, he says, for the extra session to be called and to be in session, when a vacancy in the Senatorship occurs. Until then and until convinced that he is in error in his conclusions, the call will not be made and those who are clamoring can "gnaw a file." Bully for Bradley. He has the courage of his convictions and dares maintain them.

Tenzend is at last in sight and the noose dangles in the not far distance. The court of appeals has affirmed the sentence of death imposed by the court at Newport against Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan and it now only remains for the governor to fix the day for the execution and the sheriff to perform the job. It has been over 10 months since the headless body of the poor girl was found in the hills near Newport, which sent a thrill of horror around the world, and the cries for justice and vengeance have long enough gone unheeded. Let the rest of the proceedings be as summary as possible. It is bad enough to see a man suspected of murder when the result of the sin becomes apparent, and the sooner this fiend's neck is broken the better.

Every little squirt of a Congressman, who imagines himself a statesman, is calling attention to his assiduity by offering resolutions to declare war with Spain at once and take possession of Cuba. Senators Call, Cameron and others scrambled over each other to be first to show how bad they wanted to fight.

Come home, dear governor, come home, or old man Worthington will turn out the last son-of-a-gun in the penitentiary, give the people cause for greater contempt for the law, breed more mobs and play the devil generally. Come home and bring your doctor with you, if needs be. The people will gladly pay his bill.

The president calls attention to the fact that the pension list now shows 970,678 pensioners, the largest number ever reported, to pay whom fully a third of the entire revenue is required. The rapidly increasing list 31 years after the war and reaching in numbers as it does almost as many as enlisted in the army of the lost cause, is a growing shame and a menace to the very laudable intent of the government to support the needy of those who fought for its preservation. The pension list has long ceased to be a roll of honor, but has degenerated for the most part into bounties for loafers and other worthless characters who have no claims whatever to live off taxes wrung from honest people. Unless the evil is checked the time will surely come when as the president says necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses, so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a Nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a Nation's gratitude.

The silly story that Gov. Bradley is about to resign, which some of the papers published, shows how dull the news market is and how little they know of the governor. He did not chase the office for years to give it up almost as soon he got it, even if his health is bad and duties unpleasant, made more so by enemies within and without his party. Then too he is not made out of the kind of stuff to run at the first fire, and besides belongs to a party of whose members it is said few die and none resign. Gov. Bradley has a painful throat trouble, but he is not a dead man by a long shot. If you don't believe it, read his response to Judge Beckner in Wednesday's Courier-Journal and you will be convinced that he is a very live man, who has a head of his own and doesn't propose to be bulldozed into anything, not even to calling an extra session of the Legislature, unless something can be accomplished beyond increasing the public debt with the per diem of the members.

The six free silver republican Senators, who walked out of the convention at St. Louis, are still strong necked and unrepentant. They decline most emphatically to go into caucus with their former friends, and intend to act independently and together. Should they persist in this intention the republicans can not move a wheel in the Senate without the aid of sound money democrats, upon whom they are doubtless counting, not as the woman did before the chickens were hatched, but with the certainty which comes of confidence over their past favors. They helped elect McKinley and why should they not see that his policy is carried out?

Mr. CLEVELAND might have had consideration enough for the feelings of the men who elected him not to have exulted over the election of a republican, but even great men are not without petty resentment and pique.

The Louisville Post loses out on a foul. This is the way it hits its toe when it is down: The Frankfort Capital's demise will not be regretted. It was a "bum" sheet.

MACRO, the Cuban leader, is dead one day and alive the next according to reports. He must have many lives as a cat.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

—The first bill passed by the House was the one appropriating \$141,263,880 to pay pensioners for the coming year.

—The silver Senators who booted the republican convention at St. Louis remained away from the caucus at Washington.

—The six million Bryan voters are an obstinate set. They show no disposition whatever to come into camp and permit the 150,000 Palmer and Buckner voters to recognize them.—Washington Post.

—There is said to be a strong probability that the bill to divide Kentucky into two Federal judicial districts will be reported favorably by the Congressional judiciary committee. It is not likely, however, to pass the Senate, even should it get through the House.

—After stating that there are warrants outstanding amounting to \$1,184,657.56, Auditor Stone says: "In my judgment the only way to meet the present condition would be for the extra session of the legislature to pass a bill empowering the proper officials to borrow a half million dollars, the limit allowed under the constitution, to meet this deficiency, and to increase the tax rate enough to pay the balance of the deficiency, and also to pay off this half million which we would borrow."

—Secretary Carlisle estimates the expenses of the government for the year ending June 1898 as follows:

Legislative establishment.....	\$1,379,820
Executive establishment.....	19,865,952
Judicial establishment.....	907,120
Foreign intercourse.....	2,082,728
Military establishment.....	24,292,636
Naval establishment.....	32,494,773
Indian affairs.....	7,729,535
Pensions.....	141,328,850
Public works.....	31,437,061
Postal service.....	1,238,334
Miscellaneous.....	36,344,216
Permanent annual appropriations.....	120,078,230
Totals.....	\$422,168,965

The estimates for the present fiscal year amounted to \$418,091,073, and the appropriations for the present fiscal year, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, amounted to \$432,421,005.

## MORE NEWS NOTES.

—Six men were killed in a boiler explosion at Seville, Ga.

—A Pythian castle is to be built in Macon, Ga., at a cost of \$25,000.

—Three sisters dropped dead of heart disease within a month at Wooster, O.

—A Port Huron, Mich., man committed suicide by cutting a tree down and letting it fall on him.

—Sheriff Gross, of Lexington, has gone to England to arrest Arthur Platt for killing an asylum patient in 1885.

—Will Addington, of Muncie, Ind., was struck by a train while on the way to his sweetheart's home to marry.

—A murderer at Wilkesbarre committed suicide by taking poison a few hours before the time set for his execution.

—Thomas R. Bards, of Mercer county, Ill., fell from his horse while going to church and broke both arms and legs.

—The Columbus Southern Railroad was sold at auction at Macon, Ga., to the Georgia and Alabama railroad for \$850,000.

—The four-year-old child of Mrs. Duncan was kicked under the chin and instantly killed by a horse at Golden Pond, Trigg county.

—A mob finally succeeded in getting the two men from jail at Lexington, Mo., and hung them for the murder of Mrs. Winner and her children.

—Jules Soule, editor of the Biloxi, Miss., Review, died from the effects of a pistol wound inflicted by J. H. Miller, also an editor of that place.

—The doctors say appendicitis caused the death of James A. Montague, of Woodford county, whose relatives advanced the theory of murder.

—It is officially reported in Spain that during the last regular bull fighting season 1,218 bulls were killed and more than 6,000 horses were destroyed.

—In Scott county, Va., James Carter, a former member of the legislature, fell into a grave while suffering with heart disease and was burned to death.

—Matthew McMurray was shot to death at Petersburg, Ind., by William Tucker, who thought that he had been too attentive to his, Tucker's, wife.

—A Dubuque, Iowa, man tied his boy to a tree and made him stay out all night because he came home tipsy. The youth is now about dead with pneumonia.

—John Reeb, who is serving a 20-years' sentence at Atlantic City, N. J., for choking his wife to death, has confessed that he buried her before she was dead.

—White fiends shot to death five section hands near Camden, Ark., because they dared assert their God given right to work on jobs they wanted for themselves.

—George Deacon, a farmer living near Bourbon, Ind., beat his wife to death with an iron poker and then drowned himself in his stock pond. It is believed that his mind was wrong.

—After being once sentenced to death and on his second trial given a life sentence, Lee Jenkins, who killed George Ramsey in Fayette county, has been pardoned by Lt. Gov. Worthington.

—At Millersburg George Marks, a three-year-old child, boiled and ate a mouse that had died from eating rough on rats. When found the child was almost dead, but doctors saved his life.

## CHURCH CHIMES.

—The Christian church of the United States will establish a Bible chair in the University of Georgia.

—James Lawless, postmaster of Petersburg, has accepted the Mormon faith, the elders having been preaching there for some time.

—The meeting being held at Crab Orchard by Elders Tinsley and Livingston had 10 additions to last reports and was growing in interest.

—Members of the W. C. T. U., of Newport, are circulating a petition for Scott Jackson's pardon, though his crime was the most heinous on their list.

—Rev. W. S. Grinstead will preach at the new church, Lebanon, near Walnut Flat, Sunday at 2:30 and will also administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

—A Presbyterian boy in South Carolina last year raised canary birds and sold them, and sent \$100 to their Foreign Mission Board which he had made in that way.

—Rev. I. M. Yonan (Persian) will preach at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning on Mission; Sunday night he will lecture on Armenia. Union services Sunday night. Communion services at the Presbyterian church postponed.

## FARM AND TRADE ITEMS.

—Highest cash market price for corn. Noel & Son.

—Thomas Traylor bought 50 barrels of corn Tuesday at \$1.10.

—John F. Cash sold to W. A. Coffey a bunch of fat hogs at 2.80.

—A Hardin county sow has given birth to 32 pigs in the last 12 months.

—J. H. Baughman & Co. bought three cars of corn in the Glaciers Creek section at \$1.

—Monroe Salisbury will quit racing and will sell off his brood mares and colts.

—Woods & Lyon shipped to Cincinnati Wednesday a car-load each of cattle and hogs for which they paid 2 1/2 and 2.80 respectively.

—John B. Foster sold to Mrs. John B. Owsley six cattle averaging 1,050 pounds at \$1c. He delivered to John B. Embury a car load of export cattle at 4 1/2c.

—The Barrow place of 65 acres will be sold by the commissioner county court in December. T. J. Bueh, who lives on the premises, will show any one through.

—The warm weather just before Thanksgiving caused great loss to some of the snappers of dressed turkeys. Entire car-loads were spoiled when they reached the Eastern markets.

—The Richmond Olimax reports 1,000 cattle on the market Monday and a large number of horses and mules. Extra good feeding cattle sold as high as \$3.60, with lower grades at 2 to 3 1/2. Mules brought \$30 to \$85. R. L. Huddle bought two at \$60 to \$75.

## MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE CO.

—The Presbyterian Sunday school will have a tree Thursday evening, Xmas Eve.

—Jeff Freeman has opened an attractive line of goods in store on Mr. Heron's lot on Main street.

—Mr. Hugh Miller by his unorthodox courtesy and general business ability has so enlarged his business that the already spacious Miller house is not sufficient to accommodate his growing custom, so he is making many improvements.

—Mr. Wm. Smith purchased the property of Editor James Maret, who bought the house Rauben Mullins, and he contemplates purchasing Mr. Neil Parrott's house. Abe Pennington will at once begin the erection of his house on Main street, near his store.

—The talk about oil is not all going up in smoke; we learn that they are sinking a well at Livingston as well as at Broadhead. Why not urge them to come to Mt. Vernon? When Mr. M. C. Miller bored for water on his lot a vein of oil was struck and years ago another vein spoiled a well on Mrs. Proctor's lot. Mt. Vernon is the mascot.

—The Joplin House was the scene of safety and pleasure last Monday evening, when James Ella and Lucile Joplin, two of our loveliest girls, entertained a large party of friends in a most charming manner. They were assisted by their sister, Mrs. Dr. W. T. Brooks, of Paris, who is a fascinating conversationist and elegant entertainer.

—Miss Gayle Ramsey, a lovely little belle of Buckeye neighborhood, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Andrew Baker. John Mullins, a prosperous merchant of Withers, and his two charming daughters, accompanied by Miss Clyde Lair, visited Dr. E. J. Brown, Mr. Ashley Jones, the justice and conscientious magistrate of Livingston, was the guest of Mr. John Jones last week. Mr. M. C. Williams has returned from the cities with a large and lovely supply of goods for Santa Claus.

—Elder Tinsley paid our town a visit. Mrs. Georgia Rice closed her school with very interesting exercises last Thursday. Misses L. Zie Browning and Pearl Fieldie, of Livingston, were in town this week. Miss Davis, of Tennessee, is visiting her brother, Sam Davis. Miss Polly Owens, who was the guest of Miss Mamie Jones, has returned to Barboursville. Rev. Dr. Warder, of Louisville, preached at the court-house last Monday evening. Capt. Spradlin is here. Pat Welsh has returned from a visit to Lincoln county. John Fish has returned from a visit to Williamsburg. Logan DeBard, of Missouri, is visiting friends in this county. Mrs. Elsie Brown is again able to attend to her duties as postmaster after a severe attack of la grippe. Charles Davis' school closed last week. The free school closed last week; the excellent instructors Miss Lucile Joplin and Mr. Elgar Albright treated the children to candies, etc., on the last day, thus making many hearts happy. A very interesting meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at Mrs. M. Jones' home Wednesday.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York.

## Commissioner's Sale.

LINCOLN CIRCUIT COURT. Johnson & Sims, Plaintiffs, vs. The Kings Mountain Canning Co., Delt. In Equity.

Pursuant to a judgment of the Lincoln Circuit Court, rendered at the October term of said court, 1896, in the above cause, the undersigned Commissioner will on

**TUESDAY, DEC. 22d, 1896,** On the premises at Kingsville, Ky., sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder all of the real and personal property of the defendant, the Kings Mountain Canning Co. The real property consists of a certain Tract of Land upon which is located defendant's

## Canning Factory.

To wit, a two-story frame building with basement. Said real property is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, running N. 55 E. 23 poles 7 links to a stone, corner to Pierce's lot thence N. 45 E. 17 links to a stone in said Pierce's line, thence N. 55 E. 6 poles 4 links to a stone, thence S. 31 W. 6 poles to a stone, thence S. 55 W. 23 poles 8 links to a stone on the line of right of way of Cincinnati Southern Railway, thence S. along the right of way to a stone, making the point where said right of way widens by an offset, thence on an Easterly direction along said right of way 3 poles 8 links to a stone, thence S. 31 E. to the beginning. Also the following

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

One Steam Boiler, 1 Engine made by the Sinker Davis Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 1 Pair of Large Fairbanks Scales, a Lot of Tomato Boxes, Cans and Crates used for shipping and hauling tomatoes and all the tools and machinery now in said building and used by the defendant company and its receiver in the operation of said Canning Factory.

The said real and personal property will be sold to pay the debts of the Kings Mountain Canning Company. The said property will be sold on a credit of 12 months. Bond with approved personal security will be required of the purchaser or purchasers bearing interest from day of sale until paid, paying force and effect of judgments and payable to the commissioner. R. C. WARREN, M. C. L. C. C.

—WE—

# Are Always At It.

Always looking for good things for you, always hustling around to provide you with the best in our line at the lowest possible prices and there have been unmistakable signs of the public's approval. This week we've been busy and we want you to know it, because it is the best kind of an argument for our splendid values to have people buy them. Come see for yourselves this week.

## Special Department for Clothing and Shirts Made to Order.

First, an irresistible stock; second, the irresistible prices. Without a word as to the why and wherefore, we sell this week at the following prices: Ladies' outing flannel skirts, fancy striped with border, full three inches wide, worth 40c. at 25c. Ladies' all wool skirt, full size, fancy stripe, worth 75c. at 60c. Blankets white 10-4 at 60c a pair. Gents' Shirts 48c. Canton Flannel 5c, worth 7 1/2c. Dress Gingham 5c. White bordered Napkins 25c doz. Red flannel 15c a yard. Turkey red Table Linen 25c yard. Men's black Alpine Hats worth \$1.25 and \$1.50 this week at 75c. Ladies' walking hats, blue, black and brown, 75c. Full line of trimmed Hats for ladies. Ladies' Jackets \$1.15 to \$1.2. See our \$1.25 and \$2 ladies' Capes. Better ones \$3 to \$15.

# It Will Pay Every Man and Boy

That wants a suit of Clothing to visit our store this week. Boys overcoats as low as \$1.25. Men's overcoats low as \$2.50. Men's suits as low as \$3. We quote the few prices to show how prices run through entire stock.

## THE LOUISVILLE STORE.

A: URBANSKY & CO., Proprietors, T. D. RANEY, Manager.

### Branch Stores:

Paris, Carlisle, Mt. Sterling, Bardstown, Lawrenceburg, Cynthiana, Versailles, Eminence, Georgetown, Elizabethtown, and Frankfort, Ky., Mauckport, Ind.

# Auction!

Our Auction is now

# IN FULL BLAST

And Will Continue until our

# ENTIRE STOCK

Is disposed of.

W. H. WEAREN & CO.

# UNDERTAKING

—BY—

# J. C. M'CLARY,

Practical Trimmer, Embalmer

And Funeral Director.

Also carry a nice line of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Buggy Robes, Horse Blankets, Whips, &c. Room opposite Court-House Square, Stanford, Ky.

# FARRIS & HARDIN,

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries, Hardware, Glassware Queensware and Tinware.

Big Line of Farming Implements of all kinds. Handsome line of Shoes and a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps.

# Prices to Suit The Times

# W. W. WITHERS

Has Useful Christmas, Wedding & Birthday Presents

Such as Chairs, Pictures, Rugs, Medallions, Center Tables, Tabourettes, Mirrors, Music Cabinets, Easels, &c.



## SPAIN HAS A CHANCE.

She Can Redeem Herself by Granting Autonomy to Cuba.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Cuban Situation Is Discussed at Very Great Length.

## SOME STRONG INTIMATIONS.

Time Not Ripe For Armed Intervention by United States.

## WILSON TARIFF BILL DEFENDED.

The President Believes If It Were Given a Fair Chance Under Favorable Circumstances It Would Produce Sufficient Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Cleveland's annual message, delivered to Congress Monday, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness as intense as to approach aggression and incursion, has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herewith submit to the Congress certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome repetition, I shall omit many details concerning matters of foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages, but are now contained in a report of the secretary of state, which is herewith submitted.

### Hittite and Hittite.

At the outset of a reference to the most important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it will be afforded satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had, during the past year, assumed a less bloody and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the weakening of the Turkish government to the demands of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation have been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the best feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreak of blind fury which led to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their peace by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey.

### Pillage and Destruction.

Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a means of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency. We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harput and Murash during uprisings in those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our minister, prior to such outrages and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery, the facts, as they now appear, do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will be omitted to bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees, having arrived at our ports, an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. It is hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in Turkish dominions.

Our recently appointed consul to Erzurum is at his post discharging the duties of his office, though for some considerable season his personal representative from the Sultan has not been issued. I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It is no more humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century than it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

### The Cuban Insurrection.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its ferocity. It is difficult to perceive the any progress that has been made toward the mitigation of the island, or that the situation of affairs has been improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the island country.

If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to

strengthen with the lapse of time, as is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, thereby affording reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms.

Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. As the contest goes on the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is about to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs, but that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party.

It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the punitive Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact a government merely on paper.

### No Pitched Battles.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage.

But they are called upon to face a foe which can choose and show the time and place of its attacks, and the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambush and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side.

In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and deplorable.

They are also participated in by bands of marauders who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as they by the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if the parties to the contest were to prevent it as far as possible.

### Wholesale Annihilation.

But while such seemed the original policy of the government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of parties, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

It is to be feared that, in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The same result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar, a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage which have taken place during the last two years.

It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year, and practically extend to the next, the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make an attempt.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory.

Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroads, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1893 amounted to about \$24,000,000, rose in 1894 to about \$105,000,000, and in 1895, the year before the present insurrection broke out, it amounted to nearly \$95,000,000.

### Vexations and Costs.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States is itself inevitably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly. Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, the raising of funds, and by other means which the nature of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made subjects of criminal prosecutions.

Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and sympathies, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government, and not naturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin.

The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for the better and freer government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population, leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest.

The result is that this government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to their property, to furnish aid to many millions of dollars, and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials whose zeal for the suppression of the rebellion sometimes blinds them to the humanitarian obligations to the non-fighting citizens of the island. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of seacoast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent.

### Positive Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests involved, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because an untimely and impractical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now being urged that a friendly power, in the person of the United States, should be recognized.

But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there, unless the will of the United States in temporary custody of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should

buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither longer in its progress nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Further, though, the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity. It is in truth the most pacific of powers and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own simple and diversified demands satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive.

### Our Conduct Toward Spain.

That our conduct towards Spain, as her dominions, should be consistent with the national disposition is made expedient by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1895.

No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar complexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably shines to slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people.

They in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast hordes of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt, accumulated during the costly possession of the place in the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have hitherto been able to realize the extent of the wrongs which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen, and even recognized by the government and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government.

It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, forced by the public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain, and with the achievement of all reasonable objects of the insurrection.

### Genuine Autonomy.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy, home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects, there would be no reason why the insurrection of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than imposed by the adequate redress of admitted grievances.

It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been suggested on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is illusory, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years has been given to the cause, the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank and file of the parties in Spain, all ranks of her government and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

During such circumstances to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at the mercy of their adversaries, is to have the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms would be null and void if the course be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

### Proposition to Spain.

Nevertheless, all realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always justifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty.

While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. The importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island.

It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgents, upon the lines above indicated, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States either in the manner above outlined or in other way consistent with our constitution and our laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise our policy as our interests will be constrained to object to the acquisition of the island, or an interference with its control by any other power.

### Our Patience May Be Exhausted.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the av-

erely of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitable close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to come to her senses and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation.

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is in fact in Cuba for all purposes of her rightful existence, and when a policy of peace and re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be answered by our recognition and discharge.

### Duty of United States.

Deferring the policy of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain, until we face the contingencies suggested by the situation as by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation either through carelessness or disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have not space to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our government to such action.

### The Venezuelan Question.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela, submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the Venezuelan thero may confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States have been advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date. The scheme of examining applicants for certain consular positions to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an executive order issued on the 30th day of September, 1895, has been extended to the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination, promotions and transfers of deserving incumbents have been quite extensively made, with excellent results.

### Consular System.

Seven were appointed to places not included in the order of September 30, 1895, and four appointments were also stated, involved no change of incumbency. The inspection of consular offices, provided for by an appropriation for that purpose at the last session of the Congress, has been productive of such wholesome effects that I hope this important work will in the future be continued. I know nothing that can be done with the same slight expense as improving to the service. I desire to repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message in favor of providing at public expense, official residences for our ambassadors and ministers at foreign capitals.

### Receipts and Expenses.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to \$46,475,447.33. During the same period its expenditures were \$43,675,624.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to \$2,800,000. The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$4,015,822.12 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of \$19,029,551.62, and from internal revenue, \$14,630,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of \$7,800,124 over those of the preceding year for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of \$3,844,670.91.

### The Internal Revenue.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue was 2.73 per cent, as against 2.81 per cent, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 6,684,708 taxable gallons, being an increase of 6,933,345 gallons over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1,445,676 gallons of sulfur, produced from fruit, as compared with the preceding year. The number of barrels of beer produced was 55,829,291, as against 53,580,734 produced in the preceding fiscal year, being an increase of 2,248,557 barrels.

### Gold Exports.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$1,049,447, and of silver, \$50,541,670, being an increase of \$1,941,466 of gold and \$13,246,347 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$2,525,000, and of silver, \$28,777,186, being \$2,500,000 less of gold and \$5,566,000 more of silver than during the preceding year.

The total amount of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year ended on the 30th day of June, 1896, was \$28,400,000, of which \$19,567,561 was in gold and \$8,832,439 in silver.

### Money in the Country.

On the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$28,400,000, the same amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was \$1,267,055.65, being \$2.65 per capita upon an estimated population of 71,000,000.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year, 1895, is estimated to have been 27,400,000 ounces of gold, of the value of \$40,800,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of \$3,445,000, and a total value of \$44,245,000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,653,221 fine ounces of gold, of the value of \$14,285,000, and 100,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of \$10,000,000, and of the value of \$24,285,000, according to our ratio. The value of these metals in the various countries of the world during the same calendar year amounted to \$22,701,438 in gold and \$19,567,561 in silver.

### Our Outgo.

The total outgo at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to \$1,168,468.82, of which \$33,575,499 was in gold coins and \$1,134,893,323 in silver coins, dollars, subsidiary coins and minor coins.

The number of national banks organized from the time the authorizing legislation was passed up to October 31, 1895, was 5031 and 3679 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of \$69,014,386, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to \$211,412,620.

The total outstanding circulating notes of all national banks, on the 31st day of October, 1896, amounted to \$234,588,507, including redeemed, but fully secured notes of banks insolvent, and in process of liquidation.

The increase in national bank circulation during the year ending on that day was \$2,969,426. On October 6, 1895, when the condition of national banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3679 active institutions was \$1,232,685,333.33, which included \$1,893,288,839.31 in loans and discounts, and \$32,165,733.35 in money of all kinds on hand. Of their liabilities, \$1,037,801,068 was due to individuals, deposits and \$199,944,019 consisted of outstanding circulating notes.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 134,400, of whom 34,400 were permitted to land and 2799 were debarré on various grounds prescribed by law and returned to their native land. The total number of immigrants during the year was 134,400, of whom 134,400 were permitted to land and 2799 were debarré on various grounds prescribed by law and returned to their native land. The total number of immigrants during the year was 134,400, of whom 134,400 were permitted to land and 2799 were debarré on various grounds prescribed by law and returned to their native land.

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(From Third Page.)  
from Japan to the United States is without any substantial foundation.  
**Organized Militia**  
The organized militia numbers 112,773 men. The appropriation for it support by the several states approximates \$2,500,000 annually, and \$400,000 is contributed by the general government. Investigation shows these troops to be usually well drilled and inspired with much military interest, but in many instances and equipment they are not properly trained and equipped. A sudden call to active duty would find them inadequately prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy this condition, and that every encouragement be given to the body of unpaid and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.  
It is gratifying to note the satisfactory results that have followed the inauguration of the new system provided for by the act of May 28, 1896, under which certain federal officials are compensated by salaries instead of fees.  
The new plan was put in operation on the first day of July, 1896, and already the great economy it entitles to a better enforcement of the laws are strikingly apparent.  
**Our Postoffice Department**  
In good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$2,499,208.49. The total expenditures were \$2,626,236.34, exclusive of \$1,538,982.27, which was earned by the Postoffice Department for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$2,566,000, or 21.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,356,124.02, or 4.42 per cent.  
The deficit was \$1,579,954.15 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law and are not in the control of the postmaster general.  
The transmission at the rate of 1 cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, house and medical reports, and other similar material, is a valuable service, and the work done last year will show more plainly than any other statement the gross abuse of the postal service and the growing waste of its earnings. The free matter carried in the mails for the departments, offices, etc., of the government and for congress, in pounds, amounted to \$4,490,150.  
The entire expenditures of the department, including pay for transportation, credited to the Pacific railroad, was \$2,181,183.11. The average revenue from each pound of first class matter was 53 cents; from each pound of second class 34 cents; of the second class \$2,345,287 was county free matter; from each pound of third class 13 cents; from each pound of fourth class 13 cents. The growth in weight of second class matter has been from 292,000,000 pounds in 1884 to 312,000,000 pounds in 1895, and to almost 360,000,000 pounds in 1896, and it is quite evident this increasing drawback is far outstripping any possible growth of postal revenues.  
**The Work of the Navy Department**  
and its present conditions are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new navy has been an arduous task, and the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted.  
There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light-draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.  
**Our Public Lands**  
originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres have been so reduced that only about 200,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to railroads and states and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum.  
The patenting of land in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of March, 1896, about 2,500,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations. I agree with the secretary of the interior that the remainder of our public lands should be managed with care, and that their alienation be guarded by better economy and greater prudence.  
**The Total Indian Population**  
of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1890, exclusive of those within the State of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,253 of these were enrolled in schools. It may be said in general terms that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under government care has been most marked and encouraging. The secretary, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the agents having charge of the Indians to whom all allotments have been made, strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to allottees who have taken their lands, and that their alienation be guarded by better economy and greater prudence.  
**The Pension Roll**  
The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditures, which have been so often and so loudly foretold, still fall in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 709,000, the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was \$18,247,751.75, a decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expense attending pension distribution, amounted to \$18,286,566.28, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expenditures supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 10,000, and the 40,374 represent original allowances of claims, and 15,873 increases of existing pensions.  
When I have seen those who pose as the soldier friends, active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditures, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to attack upon pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.  
**Pacific Railroad Interests**  
On January 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than \$12,000,000 of the principal of the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railway, including its Kansas line and more than \$6,000,000 of like bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific railway, including those issued to the Western Pacific railroad company, it must be paid by the government. This will create such a default on the part of these companies that the legislature will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien. In addition to this indebtedness, which will be due January 1, 1898, the remaining principal of such bonds, which must also be met by the government, these amount to more than \$20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific line, and exceed \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific line.  
**The Department of Agriculture**  
is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the center of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department and it must be considered that the legislation relating to it has not always been directly in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, the public money has been appropriated freely and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, and the department at present conducted ought to be discontinued. No one can read the statement of

the secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice. The professed friends of the farmer, and certainly the farmer themselves, are naturally expected to be willing to aid a department devoted to the promotion of farming interests, of a feature which tends so much to its discredit.  
**Civil Service Reform.**  
The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulations. It has survived the doubts of its friends, as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies directed to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of eighty-four thousand places. More than half of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1883. A most rapid and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated 6th day of May, 1896, and if fourth-class postmasterships which were included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships.  
**The Tariff.**  
I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.  
This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever so may be its shortcomings, as a complete measure of tariff or tariff reform, it must be considered it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than \$5,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad, was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.  
I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will, in the near future, yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime the deficit that has occurred, or may occur, need not excite or disturb us.  
**Deficit and Surplus.**  
To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or if not extravagantly used, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from the people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the treasury from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.  
**Political Economy.**  
An individual living beyond his income and embarking himself with debt or drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal, is either unfortunate or imprudent. The distinction is between a government charged with the duty of providing for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source, and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible and to live within the income derived from such accumulation, to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the objects of his love and affection who may survive him.  
**Our Financial Methods.**  
This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and views of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the greatest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war, which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago, brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and gone. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us today, in full strength and activity, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.  
**The Gold Standard.**  
Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security, nor lead us to forego the suddenness of past visitations. I am more convinced than ever that we can have no sound financial policy and safety until the government currency obligations, upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury, are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.  
**Issue of Bonds.**  
Even if only the United States notes, known as greenbacks, were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes, issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold, would not create such disturbance as they might, from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction, if currency obligations, redeemable in gold whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being re-issued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.  
National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for their redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.  
**Retiring United States Bonds.**  
In considering projects for the retirement of U. S. notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our treasury by the retirement of these notes. This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of smaller banks and less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.  
**Trusts and Combines.**  
Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the influence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. These are certainly defended, it usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices and thus benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the schemes.  
When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest cure have in the ability of their public servants to discharge their duty of honest administration of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.  
Our differences are forgotten, and longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recognition of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our country and its people.  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1896.

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TRAINS EAST.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.
Lvs. Frankfort A.	6:35	2:40	1:00
" Kikhoron.....	7:08	2:53	1:20
" Stamping Ground 7:27	3:14	3:00	1:45
" Georgetown.....	7:45	3:30	2:15
Arr. C. S. Depot.....	7:50	3:34	2:20
" Kinkhoron.....	8:10	3:54	2:40
Arr. Frankfort A.....	8:30	4:10	2:55

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Lvs. Cincinnati.....9:00 a. m. 1:15 p. m.  
Arr. Toledo.....3:25 p. m. 7:55 a. m.  
Arr. Detroit.....11:15 a. m. 5:15 a. m.  
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## PERSONAL POINTS.

Miss Clara Messon is visiting in Richmond.

Miss Margie Owsley went to Nashville Wednesday.

Mrs. J. E. Farris spent several days with relatives in Danville.

Miss Bettie Dalton went to Crab Orchard yesterday to visit friends.

Mrs. Mary Woodson, of Kidd's Store, is the guest of Mrs. Ed Wilkinson.

Mrs. Jane Cloyd, of the West End, was the guest of Mrs. Alice Cloyd.

Miss Edna Adams, of Danville, spent several days with Mrs. J. H. Yeager.

MANLEY W. TYLER, of Clinton, Tenn., has joined his wife at Mr. W. A. McKinney's.

LIZZIE, a little daughter of W. R. Cook, of Highland, is very low with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Jesse R. Routh, who has been ill for several weeks, was some better yesterday.

Mrs. Ira G. Taylor, of Junction City, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tribble.

Mrs. J. T. Jones and three children are all sick, the youngest child being very ill with pneumonia.

Rev. George P. Taubman and wife and Charlie Green, of Newport, are at Mrs. Fannie Green's.

EFFIE, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Baughman, has been quite sick for a week or more.

J. KEVIN CARTER went up to Crab Orchard yesterday to relieve Ganger D. B. Edmiston for a few days.

MR. J. CARROLL BAILEY went to Grayson yesterday, where he will likely engage in the dry goods business.

MR. J. M. BRYANT is assisting in Craig & Hocker's during the busy season. Geo. Dunn is doing likewise at Penny's Drug Store.

Mrs. MARY ENGLEMAN, of Lexington, passed through to Laurens Tuesday to attend the bedside of her father, who is very ill.

MISS MAYBELLE FAYNE, of Bowling Green, arrived Tuesday and will take the position of governess in Mr. A. C. Dunn's family.

DR. J. S. COOPER, of Livingston, and E. J. Brown, of Mt. Vernon, brought a couple of patients to Joseph Price's Infirmary Tuesday.

Mrs. Susan Wright and Miss Ariadne Wright, of Hustonville, called on us Wednesday and were shown how their favorite paper is made.

Mrs. WILLIAM P. WALTON will have Mrs. Jesse S. Hocker and Mrs. William A. Tribble to receive with her this afternoon from five to seven.

THANKS never was such an epidemic of entertainments as is now raging in Stanford. If it doesn't subside soon we will have to enlarge the paper to tell of them or issue a special society sheet.

Mrs. R. R. GENTRY and children left Tuesday for McBrayer, Anderson county, to reside, while her husband is on duty there. Miss Annie Taylor accompanied them and will remain a few weeks.

MR. JAMES MARAT, of the Mt. Vernon Signal, was here Tuesday. He is full of enthusiasm over his business and says his subscription list is climbing right along. Merit generally succeeds and Marat always does.

Mrs. ROBERT S. LYTLE has received from her sister, Mrs. Annie Davis, samples of the chrysanthemums with which she won four of the premiums at the show at Medicine Lodge, Kas. They are as pretty as the eye ever rested on.

MISS ANNE H. SHANKS has invited a large number of ladies to a tea drinking at her home next Tuesday afternoon in honor of Misses Lucia McAfee, of Lebanon, Anna Pickett, of Shelby, and Lizzie Logan, of this county. The same evening "A Log Cabin Party" will also be given them by the same accomplished hostess.

MR. R. B. LANCASTER, one of Marion's most solid citizens, and Capt. Frank Harris, depot agent there, who has had loads of friends here, were up Wednesday to impress upon the local members of the board of trustees for the State Reformatory the advantages and eligibility of Lebanon for the location of one of the schools.

## CITY AND VICINITY.

ART China at Danke's.

XMAS stock open and ready for inspection. Craig & Hocker.

GILT banquet, Dresden and Delft lamps at Danke's, the jeweler.

CANDY.—John H. Meier has on exhibition in his show window a stick of candy which weighs 40 pounds.

PICTURES.—Photos and tin types made in the latest and best style during the holidays. Frank Cordier, Rowland.

THIEVES got into Mr. Wm. Moreland's kitchen a few nights ago and helped themselves to a lot of sugar, coffee, &c.

J. L. BAUCK adm'r. of Dr. J. P. Flanagan, dec'd, will sell at public sale in Stanford, on Dec. 14 (county court) at 11 o'clock, 10 shares of stock in Hustonville bank. 741wt

Wait for Danke's Xmas display.

See our ad. on this page. A handsome doll given away. Craig & Hocker.

Good property at Crab Orchard for rent. See Dan Holman. Mrs. Kate McGee, London.

MISS KATE BLAIN tells us that the draft has arrived and that she will pay the public school teachers Saturday.

A CARLOAD of section foremen passed down on 24 Tuesday. They were making their annual inspection tour.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My place beyond toll-gate on Danville pike. Possession Jan. 1. Mrs. Fannie Dunn, Stanford.

FRANK MARTIN, who accidentally shot himself at Lebanon, was still alive at last account, but the chances are greatly against his recovery.

ISAAC FISHER, colored, who used to teach in this county, has been made a member of the Faculty of the Colored State University at Louisville.

MORE ROOM.—J. H. Baughman & Co. finding that they are short of room began yesterday to build a two-story warehouse near their mill. It will be 42x35.

BROKE A RIB.—As Bright Ferrill was going home from Stanford the other night he went to sleep and fell from his wagon, breaking a rib and otherwise damaging himself.

WANTED!—5,000 turkeys and 2,000 geese; also chickens, ducks, eggs, hides, furs, feathers and ginseng. Write us for prices. Car lots of live poultry a specialty. H. B. Northcott & Co., Lancaster, Ky.

THE case of Clark vs. K. L. Tanner, appealed from the Lincoln circuit court, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Col. T. P. Hill, who represented Clark, says the suit was for the balance of the purchase money for a place in Tennessee. Judge Santley was of counsel for the defense and Capt. Herndon was chosen to try the case. The jury found for Tanner on the instructions, which the higher says were erroneous, and the case is remanded for another trial.

WOMAN FIGHTER.—Miss Kate Cook, the domestic who was the plaintiff in a bastardy case in court here some time ago, is proving to the world that she can take care of herself when it comes to fighting. She was engaged to marry Lige Miller, who had rented a house and wanted some plunder to it, but James Ross, a relative of his interfered and the matrimonial venture was declared off. This enraged Miss Cook and when Ross came to her house a few days ago she knocked him down with a rock and beat him so severely that he was hardly able to get home. To give him more trouble she kept his horse and declares that it shall go to partly repay her for the disappointment she has been subjected to. In the meantime Miller is making himself monstrous scarce for fear that the irate girl may want to vent her wrath on him.

THE "Tea and Treat" party given at Walnut Flat Tuesday night to Miss Beniah McMillan, of Franklin, by the Misses Owsley, was attended by 15 or 20 couples, who have great occasion to remember it with pleasure. The young ladies did all in their power to make them enjoy the evening, while the guest of honor added fresh laurels, as an entertaining conversationalist, to her pretty brow. On the assembling of the guests, tea was served in the parlors and the treat made. This was done by series of questions, whose answers either had to begin with "T" or end with "ty." Miss Annie Alcorn won the first ladies' prize and Mr. J. Richard Bush the gentlemen's, while Dr. A. S. Price walked up and claimed the "booby" with the air of a man who thought it belonged to him by right. The answers occasioned much merriment and kept the crowd in high spirits till refreshments were announced and partaken of. Returning to the parlors the merry whirl of conversation was kept up till the hour for departure, when a reluctant "goodbye" was said after thanking the hostesses for a charming evening.

THE special term of the circuit court convened Tuesday, but adjourned soon after, as nobody was ready to do anything, till next day. Frank Brooks for the murder of Section Foreman Nevels pled the absence of an important witness and his case was continued till next Tuesday. He was represented by Messrs. R. C. Warren, Harvey Helm and Robert Harding. O. C. Williams and W. G. Welch will assist the prosecution. The case of Lewis Lynn for killing Tom Howard was also continued and will be called for trial to-day.

THE grand jury is composed as follows: J. D. Bastin, foreman; J. S. Owsley, Sr.; T. J. Robinson; S. K. Jones; J. A. Allen; J. E. Lynn; J. L. Beck; Adam Petry; R. M. Rigney; Dan Cooley; T. W. Hamilton and Wm. Long. They held a session Tuesday and returned an indictment. It was for murder and against Louis Lynn. They will meet again next Tuesday. The petit jury is the same as before.

THE Cincinnati Southern built a dam, which Martin Fisher claims overflows, fills his cellar and injures his land. He wants \$1,000 damages for it and a jury was empaneled yesterday to decide if he was entitled to it.

THE testimony is all in and Messrs. R. C. Warren and J. W. Alcorn will address the jury this morning pro and con.

CANDIES, dolls and toys in endless variety. John H. Meier.

APPLES, Oranges, Lemons, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, &c., at Warren & Shanks.

COME in and see our new Xmas goods. New Books of every description at prices to suit. W. B. McRoberts.

WE have just opened an elegant line of Holiday Goods in China, Glass and Queensware. Call in and inspect. Warren & Shanks.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—Ten shares of stock in the Farmers Bank & Trust Co. will be sold at public auction at 11:30 A. M., Monday next, county court day.

MINSTRELS.—At last we are to have a show. "The Melbourne Model Minstrelsy Co." will be with us Dec. 22nd, and it numbers among its performers some of the best burnt cork men in the business.

WE will leave our usual Christmas numbers Tuesday and Friday next. If you haven't contracted for space see the business manager or write to him at once. An "ad." in them will help you to dispose of your Christmas tricks.

A very pleasant "lucky party" was given at Mr. Joseph Coffey's, near Moreland, Wednesday, at which there were about 25 couples. The prize of a black cake for the tackiest couple was awarded to Mr. Archie Cook and Miss Lee Carter, of Danville. Delightful refreshments were served.

AS Deputy Sheriff M. G. Reynolds, of Wayne, was returning home with his wife several days since his horse caught one of his feet in a bridge just beyond Highland and fell. Husband and wife both jumped and the latter was slightly hurt. The buggy and harness were both damaged considerably.

THE "Fad Party" given by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shanks to their pretty sister, Miss Olivia Lewis Baldwin, of Madison, brought out a great variety of popular fads and much merriment. Prizes were awarded to the lady and gentleman guessing the greatest number of designs, Miss Beulah McElwain, of Franklin, winning one and Mr. S. W. Menefee the other. Dr. Price didn't get the booby this time for a wonder, but came next to it. His room-mate, Wallace W. Withers, was the unlucky man. Elegant refreshments were served to while away a pleasant hour and everything conjoined to produce general enjoyment. Miss Baldwin has become a general favorite here and like her handsome sister, who has recently come to make Stanford her home, deserves all the good things that are being said of them.

LIQUOR license was decided upon by the city council at a called meeting Tuesday night and the fee put at \$500. Mayor Menefee declined to call the meeting and it was done on the motion of Messrs. D. W. Vandever, John M. Stone and John B. Mershon. The opposition to granting license was not prepared to present a fresh protest, but instead offered the one signed by a majority of the largest taxpayers last spring when the question was about to come up, but was stopped by the death of Councilman W. L. Withers. It was presented by Revs. W. S. Grinstead, A. V. Szemore and J. T. Sharard, and although it contained the names of a number, who had since died or left the town, it still had a sufficient number to show that the sentiment of the town is against license. The preachers argued in that behalf and Col. Welch for license. After much talk pro and con, the vote was taken as follows: Against license J. C. Florence and J. H. Baughman. For, J. B. Mershon, J. M. Stone, G. L. Penny and D. W. Vandever. When the latter's name was called he made a speech explaining why he would vote for license. "We have," he said, "two open barrooms at Rowland, drug houses to the right and left of us, quart stores selling on prescription and blind tigers everywhere. Why right here in town there is a place that gives no intimation from its appearance from the outside of the character of its inside, where right now there are 54 dozen cases of beer and everything else you want to drink. On first principles I would vote for against license, but under the circumstances I will vote for granting them, for if we are to get all the hell, I think we ought to have some of the fire." It was then decided that any person possessing the requirements under the State law and putting up the necessary sum should have license and not restrict the number to hotels. Some iron clad regulations were also adopted. The saloons shall not open before 5 A. M. and must close at 10 P. M. They shall not be kept in basements but on a level with the street and shall have no frosted window screens or other means of concealing the drinker or the dispenser of the liquors. So far A. G. Huffman, of the Myers House, is the only applicant for license and he will have to prepare a room to meet the new requirements, the room formerly used being barred. It will require \$500 license to the town, \$150 to the State and \$25 to the Federal government to open and at that rate but few persons can afford it. The courts having decided that the whisky traffic is entirely under the control of the councils of cities of this class, there will not have to be given the usual notice to the county court. We regret to see saloons open here again, for even with those at Rowland and the blind tigers, there is less drunkenness than formerly, besides we believe in the will of the majority being respected.

A GIRL was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mahony Monday night, but its feeble little life soon flickered out and its spirit flew to its home with the angels.

If you owe this office anything, and the chances are that you do, you may expect to be asked for it Monday next, county court day. So come prepared to pay.

THE investigation of the Noel pardon business by Commonwealth's Attorney J. S. Owsley, Jr., shows up Wm. McClelland Johnston, county attorney of Garrard, in a rather bad light. The secrets of a grand jury room are not to be so easily disregarded and he may yet have to ask for a pardon for himself.

THE Caledonians will hold the fort in all their glory at the court-house tomorrow (Saturday) night, and everybody is extended a cordial invitation to attend. The program is as follows:

Prayer.....Rev. A. V. Sizemore  
Music.....By the Stanford Brass Band  
Opening Address.....Mr. J. Richard Bush  
Music.....By the Band  
Recitation.....Miss Rosa M. Courts  
Music.....By the Band  
Declaration....."Just Before Christmas I'm as Good as I Can Be".....Robert Harding  
Duet.....By Mr. and Mrs. Grecian Bend, age 70 and 68, respectively.  
The District School—Teacher, Kate Walton Waters; Scholars, Roberta O'Bannon, Nan Denton James, Arthusa McAlister, Myrtle O'Hannon, Margaret James, Allie Richards Huffman and others.

Music.....By the Band  
Recitation.....Miss Blank  
Violin Solo.....Allie Richards Huffman  
Declaration.....A. M. Warren  
Music.....By the Band  
Debate—"Resolved that there should be an Educational Qualification to Vote".....Affirmative, James M. Saufley, E. L. Grubbs; Negative, James Menefee, Lucien L. Lewis.  
Music.....By the Band  
Sparkling Caledonian Paper.....Edited by Richard M. Newland and J. Richard Bush.  
Legal. R. Hughes, Sec'y.

## MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

—William Cash, aged 29, was married in Covington to Miss Luella Graham, 22.

—J. T. Beagle and Miss Mary Robinson, of Williamstown, were wedded on a Queen & Crescent train.

—A rejected lover in Nebraska tried to exterminate his sweetheart's family, and succeeded in killing her brother.

—Miss Ethel Bennegard, of Columbus Ga., attempted suicide when she saw her fellow come staggering out of a saloon.

—Banton has a sensation. Mrs. J. J. Hendricks has come from St. Louis to find her husband wedded to another woman.

—W. W. Blackwell, former supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, filed suit against his wife at Henderson for divorce.

—Fred Maynard, aged 87 and four times a widower, was married at Fayetteville, Tenn., to Miss Alice Swift just sweet 16.

—Miss Lucy Uhl, daughter of the United States ambassador to Germany, was wedded to Prof. Gny Thompson, of Yale University.

—John Alden, aged 91, and Mrs. Margaret Brunner, 79, of Locust Grove, were married at Winchester, O. They were old enough to know better.

—James DeJarnett, brother-in-law of Postmaster J. B. Willis, and Miss Willie Biggerstaff, niece of ex-Sheriff Samuel Biggerstaff, were married at Richmond.

—George W. Jacobs secured a writ of habeas corpus at Henderson, requiring Mrs. Eva Smith to surrender her daughter, whom he had licensed to marry, and then he married her.

—Frank Armstrong, of Bowling Green, Va., after whipping his wife and three children, set fire to his house. It was too wet to burn, so he ended his day's work by putting a bullet in his brain.

—A. R. McLean, formerly of Garrard, dropped dead at Livingston Wednesday.

—Lee Jenkins, a pardoned convict, says the charges against Lieut. A. G. Sharpley are the result of a convict's desire for revenge.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE!

Lost, Strayed or Stolen from my stable Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1896, a Bay Mare Three Years Old. Has very heavy mane and tail; foretop cut short. Liberal reward will be paid for her return.  
A. E. ALBRIGHT,  
Brookhead, Ky.

## PRIVATE SALE OF

## Hanging Fork Mills.

I wish to sell privately my mill and dwelling, with good out-buildings, including 10 acres of nice land. The place is in good repair. The house is a good one, with seven rooms, two halls and a nicely laid-out porch. Also good barn, 32x40, containing eight stalls, cutting room and crib, with double lot with tongue and groove floor, and all necessary out-buildings, buggy house, coal house, hen house and smoke house. There is also on the place a nice young orchard of 50 trees of select fruit, now in full bearing.

The Mill is a good but mill, with two sets of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn. There is also a good crusher and feed mill. The Mill is fitted with two Terban water wheels. If not sold by Dec. 19 will rent privately for 1897.  
J. H. BRIGHT.

.....I will on.....

Saturday, Dec. 19, 1896.

Sell on the same premises, beginning at 10 o'clock, a part of my personal property, including a good work mule, 1 good Milk Cow, 1 Hetter, weighing 1400 lbs., brand new Mitchell's horse Wagon, 1 set of double rig Harness, Baker Wheat Drill and other Farming implements. Also some Household and Kitchen Furniture.  
J. H. BRIGHT.

I will also at the same time and place, if not sold before that time, rent to the highest bidder.

200 Acres of No. 1 Hanging Fork Land.

Twenty Acres of this Land is to go in corn, 30 in oats and the balance in grass.

Terms made known on day of renting.  
H. BRIGHT.  
Executor of J. L. Dawson, dec'd.

## DOLL GIVEN AWAY.

## A Handsomely Dressed, Bisque Head Kid Doll To the Best Guesser.

We will make this present to the one who guesses nearest to the number of Dolls we sell this Christmas. Each purchaser of a doll entitled to a Guess. See our

## Line of Christmas Tricks.

Biggest and Best Assortment in town.

CRAIG & HOCKER.

## HAVE YOU SEEN?

Have you seen our latest purchase of

## Dress Goods, Capes &amp; Jackets?

We have all the Staple Shades in Serges, Coating Serges, Wales Serges, also the new shades in Novelty, Etc. Another shipment of

## Tailor-Made Suitings

The prettiest goods ever sold at 12c per yard. New Ginghams, Calicos, Cottons, Flannelettes, &c. Prices are being cut on many lines and if you want to save money

## BUY YOUR GOODS NOW.

If you want a fine Jacket or Cape for little money remember ours must go and we make the prices right. If you haven't bought that Overcoat, the weather suits and we make the price suit.

## SEVERANCE &amp; SON.

I now take this time to say I am in Merchant Tailoring to stay I give flies no chance to blow, The moss to sprout or grass to grow I'll try to give your money's worth, I want your trade, not the earth.

Respect., JESSE D. WEAREN.

—MY STOCK OF—

## WRAPS.

Though greatly reduced, is still in good shape, but I am making some

## New PRICES

On garments left Among them are some elegant Astricans, describing when opened a perfect circle. They are blue, green, brown, and black in color and some have fancy linings, while others have black serge silk linings. In cheaper goods I have black cloth lined with silk and trimmed with sutash braid and pacimentry. Other cheaper goods in stock, but these are mentioned because of their special values. Come see style and quality and obtain prices of my full line. This will cause neither of us trouble—it may pay both.

W. H. SHANKS.

## Much Sickness Prevails

At this season of the year. You need medicine. What you buy of drugs should be pure and fresh. I guarantee my goods of best quality. Have your prescriptions filled here.

PENNY'S DRUG STORE.

## DRY FEET!

I am still Sole Agent for the Well-Known Waterproof

## HOCKER BOOTS.

Save yourself of Wet Feet and a cold by using a pair.

H. J. McROBERTS.



# CHRISTMAS NEARLY HERE.

We will make you a Handsome Present by Selling you Goods Cheaper than ever before. Never in the History of Business have we ever sold such values for the money.

Good All-Wool Suits Heretofore \$15, Now \$10. All-Wool Pants Worth \$3 to \$3.50, now \$2.48. Overcoats, Best Ever Sold, \$3.50 to 7.50.

All-wool Beavers and Storm Coats at \$10. Fine Kid Gloves, worth \$1.75 and \$1.50, for 98c. Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Mitts better and Cheaper than ever.

A Big Line of Hats, Shirts, Shoes and Neckwear Just In From New York.

Nobbiest and Newest Styles. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

## THE GLOBE,

J. L. FROHMAN & CO., Proprietors, Gilcher Block,

Danville, Ky.

### SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

Published Every Tuesday and Friday  
\$2 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

When not so paid \$2.50 will be charged.

### RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good Residence House in Stanford, with store-house on same lot, for sale. The lot contains 1/2 acre, and can be easily divided, putting store house and residence on separate lots. At reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to 331f J. N. SAUNDERS, Stanford, Ky.

### A. S. PRICE,

Surgeon-Dentist,

Stanford, Ky.

Office over McRoberts' Drug Store in the Over Building.

### DR. W. B. PENNY,

Dentist, Stanford, Ky.

Office on Lancaster Street, at Residence.

John B. Castleman. A. G. Latham

### ROYAL

### INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

### BARBEE & CASTLEMAN,

MANAGERS,

Commerce Building, Louisville.

Agents Throughout the South.

### W. A. TRIBBLE,

LOCAL AGENT,

STANFORD, - - KENTUCKY.

### BARKER HOUSE,

J. F. BARKER, Proprietor,

Homeret, - - Kentucky

Rates TWO DOLLARS Per Day.

Remodeled and refurnished throughout. Large and Commodious Sample Rooms.

Halls and office connected by Electric to the Street.

prompt and polite service to guests.

NOEL & SON,

DEALERS IN COAL,

Near Railroad Crossing, East of Depot,

STANFORD, KY.

Good, Clean, Cheap. Corn and Hay taken in exchange. Come and see us.

### J. T. JONES,

Tin & Sheet Iron Works,

Stanford, Ky

Sole proprietor Dean's Black Diamond Roof Paint. Estimates furnished for painting Wood, Metal and Iron Roofs. Satisfaction guaranteed. All roofs painted with Dean's Black Diamond Paint guaranteed by years. Dealers in best Cast Iron Pumps and Galvanized Iron Pipes, Galvanized and Black Iron Roofing of all kinds.

### THE RILEY HOUSE

F. B. RILEY, Proprietor,

London, - - Kentucky.

I have moved to my new Hotel and am now prepared to receive guests. The public is invited to try my new Hotel and am now prepared to receive guests. The public is invited to try my new Hotel and am now prepared to receive guests.

THE HUSTLING INSURANCE MAN,

### M. W. JOHNSON,

Is Agent for The

Mutual Life Insurance Co

And The

Aetna Accident Insurance Company.

Best and Most Favorable Terms of Insurance

### HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

### A New Eight-volume Encyclopedia

At About Your Own Price.

Every one who has had occasion to consult the cumbersome old encyclopedias for some needed information, effectually concealed in some long article, will be glad to know of the appearance of a new general reference work built along different lines, so that any child who can read may successfully consult it.

Such a work is The New Standard American Encyclopedia in eight large quarto volumes, and which embraces the substance of all the other encyclopedias, besides a very large amount of new up-to-date matter none of them contain. It introduces a vast number of new words, names, facts, ideas, inventions, methods and developments. It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics, which is from 6,000 to 10,000 more than any other work. The publishers of the "Standard American" have also lavishly embellished the new work. There are over 3,500 illustrations, which cover every conceivable subject, lending new interest to the descriptions, and forming a succession of pleasing surprises. It also contains over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams, and constitutes a complete atlas of the world such as no other encyclopedia has undertaken to present. This feature will be found of the highest value in the education of the young, for the pictures and colored maps will have a distinct fascination for them, and thus prove an important incentive to reading and study.

The professional or business man, whose time is money; the teacher, who is called upon to at once answer all sorts of questions; the toiling student and inquiring scholar, at home or the desk, will find in the new work the most useful and practical library in the world for quick and ready reference on all subjects. One who owns it will possess the equivalent of a score of other reference books which would cost many times the price of this.

Another feature in which the new work stands absolutely alone, is in its very full appendices, which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazetteer of the United States, Presidential Elections in the United States, Religious Summaries, State and Territorial Election Statistics, Statistics of the population of the world, and a veritable mine of information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

But it is in its treatment of recent subjects that the Standard American will be found of paramount value. All other encyclopedias are from five to ten years old, and are silent regarding hundreds of topics that every reference work should contain. Such, for instance, as "The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition," "Color Photography," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have lately become famous, such as Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Nansen, the explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc. On account of its lateness in all these matters, as well as its accuracy, it has become the standard in Schools, Colleges, Courts, Public Libraries, and wherever important questions come up for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no professional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher, pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be without this most useful, practical and latest of all encyclopedias, especially as its price has been so arranged as to make the work a great bargain, and render its possession possible to almost any one who earnestly desires to own it. Detailed particulars regarding the work and how to secure it at practically your own price, may be found in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

### BRODHEAD NEWS.

Our town is on quite a little boom. Messrs. Carson & Watson have just completed two nice cottages in South Brodhead. Squire Dan Owens' house on College Avenue is near completion, while William Francisco's residence on Church street will be finished ere Xmas. The Martin-Protheroe Co. are building a large and spacious store-room on Main street. Freeze Oil Co. have built a large derick and will sink an oil well at an early day. Look out for Brodhead in 1897. She is in line.

Squire Dan Owens' wife is convalescing. P. Herron is reported no better. Little Eliza Pike is considerably better at this writing. Rev. A. J. Pike is on a business trip to Pine Hill this week. R. H. Hannum is traveling salesman for the Brodhead Marble Works. Any one desiring work in that line will do well to see him before purchasing. S. L. Jarrett made a business trip to Lebanon Monday. Prof. C. A. Chandler has returned from his home in North Carolina and resumed school again at this place. Marshal Haggard has returned from Lion Creek, where he has been visiting for several days. O. V. Jarrett has returned to Lebanon to resume his former relations with the Royal Wheel Co. His many friends wish him great success. Miss Ella Watson, of Crab Orchard, is visiting friends at this place. W. A. Pettus is up from Lebanon. Messrs. John Jarrett, Walter Miller and Jesse Baker, employees of the L. & N., are at home for the winter. Ed Newland is the boss corn husker of this vicinity.

Lonie M. Packer, of Lyon, Mass., is suing the General Electric Light Co., of Boston, for \$50,000 because he lost his arms while working for the company, since his sweetheart has gone back on him because she "doesn't want an armless man."

William E. Valentine, who was at the head of a gang of lawbreakers operating extensively throughout the United States and Canada, has been given a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment in the Kings county court for forgery.

Charles Hall, who claimed to be a drummer boy in the war of 1812, died of paralysis at Hopkinsville, aged 110.

Almost every man in America has some digestive trouble. When men meet, the greeting usually is, "Well, how are you?" That develops health talk. The man who has no bowel or stomach trouble is almost a curiosity. Trouble to men takes no care of themselves. They eat as though they had copper stomachs and bowels of brass, and by over-worked nature rebels. Then come headaches, nervousness, bad blood, liver and kidney troubles. Dr. H. C. Plummer's Pellets furnish help for constipation and torpid liver, sick, nervous, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Accept no substitute.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis E. Clark, of Auburn, Cal., purchased a bottle of it for his own use, and is now as enthusiastic over its work as any one can be. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Craig & Hocker, Druggists.

A charity society in Minneapolis has just elected as its corresponding secretary a man named Matejiriekos Korlow-minsky. He has to sign all letters, and his salary is only \$3.00 a year.

### Back of My Promises

Is the certainty of fulfillment of each and every one of them. When you leave your watch with me for repairs it is sufficient guarantee that you will have an accurate and reliable time-piece.

Did it ever occur to you that more Watches are ruined by incompetent workmen than by actual wear? We have gained the reputation for miles around for best work at reasonable prices. A trial will convince you.

THOMAS DALTON.

### B. K. WEAREN,

—DEALER IN—

Farming Implements of all Kinds, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Buckboards, &c.

### SEE MY CORN CRUSHERS!

The Greatest Convenience a Farmer ever had. They pay for themselves the first month.

### Holiday Rates Queen & Crescent Route.

13 fare round trip from all Queen & Crescent points selling December 22nd to 25th, and December 30th to January 1st. All tickets good till January 4th to return. On sale to points within 300 miles radius. Ask agents for particulars.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions. It positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. B. McRoberts druggist.

### Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It cures a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at W. B. McRoberts' Drug Store.

### The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Colquhoun, druggist, Leesville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with a grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store, I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at W. B. McRoberts' drug store."

A child born to the wife of Bob Dorson, colored, at Hickory Grove, weighed 190 pounds.

In one consignment recently a fourth order dealer in London received 1,000 birds of part line, 300,000 birds of various kinds from the East Indies, and 400,000 humming birds. In three months another dealer imported 250,000 birds from the East Indies.

### How to Prevent Pneumonia

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine, is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given satisfaction. —Chicago, Indian Territory, Chiles. This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. Get 25 cent bottles for sale by Craig & Hocker, Druggists.

Don't be deceived by cheap imitations without reputation or merit. Chamberlain's Pain Balm cures more and its merits have been proven by a test of years. Such letters as the following from L. A. Hagley, Buena Vista, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swells. For sale by Craig & Hocker, Druggists."

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis E. Clark, of Auburn, Cal., purchased a bottle of it for his own use, and is now as enthusiastic over its work as any one can be. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Craig & Hocker, Druggists.

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### GARLAND SINGLETON

Is a candidate for Superintendent Public Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party.

### J. F. HOLDAM

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County subject to the action of the democratic party.

### SAMUEL M. OWENS

Is a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party. Your support is earnestly solicited.

### EMMETT McCORMACK

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party. Your support is earnestly solicited.

### M. F. ELKIN

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party.

### JOE T. EMBRY

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party, and earnestly asks your support.

### C. G. BAKER

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party. (Thinking the Southern end of the county is entitled to a slice of the pie he asks your support.)

### WILLIAM MORELAND

Is a candidate for Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party. His kindly asks your support.

### SAM W. MENEFEE

Is a Candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic party.

### FOR RENT.

The Rodemer Place of 105 Acres,

At Harwell, for 1897. Splendid residence and good outbuildings. Possession January 1, 1897.

J. S. OWSELEY, JR., Trustee, Stanford, Ky.

### Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Hustonville will be held at their banking house in Hustonville the second Tuesday in January, 1897, between 10 and 11 a. m., for the purpose of electing a Directors to serve the ensuing year. J. W. HOCKER, Cashier.

### Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Stanford will be held at their banking house second Tuesday in January, 1897, for the purpose of electing a Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN J. McRATHER, Cashier.

### Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Bank and Trust Co. will be held at their banking house first Wednesday in January, 1897, for the purpose of electing a Directors for the ensuing year. J. B. OWSELEY, Cashier.

### TREES! TREES! I

FALL, 1896.

Full stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Azaleas, and every thing for the orchard, Lawn and Garden. We employ no Agents. Try us on prices to see the difference between those of a grower and dealer. Catalogues on application to H. F. HILLENMEYER, Lexington, Ky.

### COAL!

I am still agent for Falls Branch Coal and will keep a supply of all kinds of Coal, so you get such as you want at the lowest possible prices for Cash. Office, Mill St. and Railroad Crossing, opposite Roller Mills. J. R. HIGGINS, Stanford, Ky.

### St. Asaph Carriage Co.,

Stanford, Ky.

### FAIR WARNING.

We want to give those who owe us fair warning that we shall give them two weeks more to settle up with us, and if they do not come up in that time, we shall put their accounts in the hands of an officer. MEREDITH & GREEK.

### M. S. & J. W. Baughman,

PROPRIETORS

### LIVERY, FEED & SALE

STABLE,

Stanford, - - Kentucky.

If you need livery give us a call. Nothing out of first-class turnout will leave our stable. See us on errands. In our

### BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Will guarantee first-class work and satisfactory prices. Try our horse shoe.

### FOR SALE.

Desirable Suburban Home, Containing Ten Acres of Land, For Sale. Has on it a good, comfortable Dwelling of six Rooms, and all necessary outbuildings. One yard hydrant and one for watering stock, also a splendid, never failing well. For further particulars apply to JAS. F. BAILEY, Stanford, Ky.

### MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED FARMS

In Lincoln county, Ky., at 6 per cent, semi-annual interest; no commission charged. Address GEO. W. HAY, Room 17, Keyton Building, Louisville, Ky. For blank applications and further information, inquire of J. N. Saunders, Attorney, Stanford, Ky.

### NEW MILLINERY.

The latest fashions in Ladies' Winter Millinery now in stock and the ladies of Stanford and vicinity are invited to call and see the latest styles. Miss Jarrah has arrived and is ready to wait on her old customers and as many new ones as will come. MISS LUCIE HENZLEY, Stanford, Ky.

### NOTICE!

All persons dealing in land, for plank fence post and railing or wire fence, can find what they want at my store - 207 Cedar Creek, on the plank road from Cedar Creek to Stanford. I also keep always on hand a good supply of plank for fencing. All kinds of lumber for building purposes, also boards and shingles. All persons desiring any article of this kind can call on me at my store near Cedar Creek. J. W. SINGLETON, June 2, 1896.

### Notice--Farmers.

We will take your Corn and Hay at Highest Price in Exchange for Coal. Thousands of Bushels of Coal we will sell you Corn and Hay at Coal! you are our Old Customers. Think your orders for Coal. ROPE & SON, Stanford, Ky.

### D. S. CARPENTER.

OF HUSTONVILLE.

Will sell at cost two Buggies, one cut under shell and shell, one cut under shell and shell, one cut under shell and shell. If you want a bargain call at once and see the bill and get you a vehicle that will give you satisfaction sure. House with six rooms to rent at reasonable price. Situated on Main street. Respectfully, D. S. CARPENTER.

### Cooke's

### Sarsaparilla

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Salt Rheum,

Sores, Boils, Pustules,

Eczema, Tetter,

and all diseases of the blood and

Makes You Well.

Indigestion, constipation and dys-

pepsia, kidney and liver disease

yield to its curative powers and

when cured it

Keeps You Well.

Sold in Lincoln county by

W. B. McRoberts, Stanford.

Penny's Drug Store, "

Craig & Hocker, "

W. C. Wolford, Hustonville.

F. B. Twidwell, "

J. A. Hammond, Hubble.

Tanner Bros., McKinney.

J. F. Alstott, Powers.

Beazley & Son, Crab Orchard.

M. Lee Pipes, Moreland.

Yours for Health,

JAMES T. COOKE,

Harrodsburg, Ky.

Portland. San Francisco

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.....Via The.....

Only Dining Car Route From

### LOUISVILLE

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Elegant Pullman Vestibuled

Sleepers of Modern Pattern.

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